11.

HIS RELATION WITH MR. GLADSTONE-HIS VISIT TO MR. GLADSTONE AT DOLLIS HILL-HIS INVECTIVE-LORD RANDOLPH AND MR. BAL-FOUR AND LORD SALISBURY -THE TRUE LEADERSHIP OF THE CONSERVA-TIVE PARTY-LORD RANDOLPH AS DEMOCRAT AND AMER-ICAN.

the Fourth Party, it was one of his favorite "dray" Mr. Gladstone, Others occupations to Mr. Arthur Balfour, Sir Henry Drummond have been their fates. Sir John Gorst has re-Treasury toward the end of the Salisbury Minhe has taken excursions into the misty regions of Socialism, and at times played a lone hand. Sir Henry Wolff is Ambassador at Madmons in succession to his old comrade, and one of the foremost figures in the public life of England. It was Lord Randolph's fate to see himself passed in the race by his most intimate friend; perhaps as bitter a drop as any in

But, as I was saying, it was Lord Randolph who, out of this select band, had the gift, or privilege, or both, of bringing Mr. Gladstone studied the old. He knew where to aim his shafts. So impulsive was the Old Parliamentary Hand that he had need of all his wariness in debate once he was on his legs. The impulse spent itself in rising. Often he had better have sat still, but the mistake, if there were one, was never in what he said, but in saying anyall. The spirit of mischief was in Lord Randolph, judiciously kept in check by an exact sense of what was profitable to the party. or to that particular section of it with which he was identified. He had with him to a certain extent the sympathies of the House, which was always grateful to anybody who would provide with sport, and most grateful of all when Mr. Gladstone could be entangled in controversy. The younger and elder men were alike masters of debate, of repartee, and of that dignified courtesy which makes retort most damaging. Mr. Gladstone's manner was his own, and none other has ever equalled it. Lord Randolph, rude in speech though he might sometimes be, was ever mindful of what was due to himself. He had the bearing of the patrician he was. He was an aristocrat in the good sense. The memory of the many brief encounters between the two will live long in the House. It is a cher-

I owe to Lord Randolph himself an account of his one personal interview with Mr. Gladstone on public business. It was while he was Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Gladstone was then at Dollis Hill, the Kilburn villa which Lord Aberdeen put at his disposal as often and as long as he cared to use it .- half an hour's drive from Connaught Place, where Lord Randolph then lived. Finance is one of the two or three subjects which have always had a permanent interest for the great Liberal, and he had asked the young Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer to come out and talk with him on some points then at issue with respect to the public accounts. He went, the next afternoon, and was received by Mr. Gladstone under an apple tree in the garden. You may be certain that on neither side was there a thought of the political antagonism between contests in England seldom leave any bitterness all his force of character as well as all his force of intellect into his argument. "For the first time in my life," said Lord Randolph, "I felt myself in the presence of a superior being." That always seemed to me a remarkable confession. It became more so when he went on to draw a kind of contrast between Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury. "I have known Lord Salisbury all my life, intimately. I was his friend and colleague. He was my chief. He is a great man and a great leader, with the mental range and the force of character you know. It never occurred to me to be afraid of him, or to think of myself with reference to him as other than an equal. A better man than I, no doubt, and an older, but still of the same clay. Mr. Gladstone is a being apart. You know how the royalties regard themselves, as if they were of another race, and the meanest royalty far above the highest of other than royal blood. That is the impression Gladstone made on me. He was not merely greater, but dissimilar. I had to discuss finance with him. I did the best I could with the discussion and argument, as I do in the House, where I never hesitated to face him, as you know. In private it is another matter. I could argue, but before the man himself I bent."

Hard things, I see, are said about Lord Randolph's hard hitting in his House of Commons controversies with Mr. Gladstone. He himself admitted, with the generous frankness which was in him, that he had sometimes struck too heavily. You commented the other day on his description of his great opponent in 1886 as an old man in a hurry. It was the one thing which Lord Randolph himself most regretted. "But." I said, "it was a perfectly true and picturesque account of the matter." He would not admit that the truth of it atoned for the severity. "Of course it was true," he admitted. "It summed up the situation. Never would Gladstone have taken the line he did, or dealt with Home Rule in the way he did, or tyrannized over his party as he did, had he been twenty years younger. But I ought not to have said it." Perhaps you will accept that as a kind of atonement for the phrase which so wounded the sensibilities of Mr. Gladstone's American idolaters. As for the sharp things said in debate, they were said on both sides; and seldom in England do political opponents bear malice for such reasons.

Lord Randolph, be it remembered, was in a position where he had to make himself felt. He stood for a long time almost alone. Mr. Gladstone stood alone, also but on an eminence almost inaccessible, with a great multitude encamped about him. At has been said, and truly said, that since the translation of Disraeli to the House of Lords, but two men have really faced Mr. Gladstone in the Commons; first Lord Randolph and then Mr. Arthur Balfour. The two had very different methods, and a parallel between them would be instructive were there time, or were it my business to be instructive. Briefly, the difference was this: Lord Randolph preferred investive, Mr. Balfour a cool, cynical, purely intellectual and humorous, sometimes even contemptuous, manner. Of debate and of argument each was a master. But Mr. Balfour was never, and is never, so deadly as when in his lightest lone; and he thrusts home with a smile on his lipe, almost without an effort. Lord Randolph sometimes blustered and often feit, or assumed, a passion. But he never lost sight of his audience or of his purpose.

When he spoke of Mr. Gladstone and his coleagues as men who had on their souls the blood of the massacres of Maiwand and of Laing's Neck and of Phoenix Park, he had no more in mind than had Gordon when he sent from Kharthe memorable dispatch about his abandonent by the Gladstone Ministry, and the "indeli-

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL | ble disgrace" stamped on that Ministry and its leader. You may agree or condemn-that is not the point-but of Gordon's sincerity of resentment and of Lord Randolph's sincerity of purpose there can be no doubt. Thus it was that he led up to the overstrung climax of the Moloch of Midlothian. That, of course, gave offence, as did Disraell's Bath letter, with its "plundering and blundering" indictment of Mr. Gladstone. To the Gladstone worshipper even civil dissent is an offence. Yet they are a plain-spoken people, these English, with, nevertheless, a general moderation of phrase quite as remarkable as their overflow of | Renwick, who for fifty years before his death ocrhetoric when passion sets in. And which do l you think, on the whole, most abstemious in print: the English or ourselves? The English press or the American? Let us not pursue that

Lord Randolph spent a long apprenticeship. When he came to the front, he came decisively. While Lord Randolph was a member of the He took the lead of his party and of all the Conservative forces of the country. Strictly speaking, of course, he never was leader of his party. bave possessed that power. The Fourth Party Lord Salisbury was leader. But there are more had four members in all: the other three being kinds of leadership than one, and Lord Rantained something of the guerilla and though ous times as he stood on the summit of political he held office as Financial Secretary to the life. But it is safe to assume that what is said ably and brilliantly filled. Mr. Balfour is what | formation from Tories to Conservatives, Under we all know, Leader of his party in the Com- | Lord Randolph the Conservatives became for the first time in a measure Democratic. If he had

The new departure dates from the Dartford speech It was followed by many other speeches similar in tone and imaim. In the true meaning to his feet most often. The young man had sight and courage. He took large and broad views. He saw that the commanding authority franchise to the Democracy. The upper and could no longer control the masses, but they could still lead them. He set himself to lead them; to ally his party with them; to bring them into the party ranks; to use his own party in their interests. The Conservative party, in his judgment, had no future unless broad-based upon the people's will.

Amid all his vacillations and inconsistencies, to this he adhered. I don't think a passage could be quoted later than 1884 in which he ever swerved from this fundamental conviction. Lord Salisbury never had it. Mr. Balfour did not come in time to announce it even if he had acforever belong, the imperishable renown of Democratizing the party which some of you still think of as the party of reaction in England. There is no reaction, no party of reaction, no Tory, and even Lord Salisbury is perforce the pupil and in no slight degree the disciple of the young lieutenant whom he drove from public

There is no recent instance of political ingratitude comparable to that which sent Lord Randolph at thirty-seven into private life, banished him from the councils of his party, ruined his career in more senses than one, and gave into other hands the inheritance rightfully his. The if that must not be applied, let us borrow a more they have stolen his clothes while he was bathing .- out of his depth at may be, but who pushed him in? No such view is likely to be the Why should they? Do we expect generosity in polities? Do we expect justice? Are we just to him even here? Yet between Lord Randolph personal ties, but of these I do not speak. It them, or of their contests in the House. Such grannot be needful to remind anybody that his contests in England seldom leave any bitterness behind. They met as two English gentlemen who had something to discuss. They had a long talk.

Mr. Gladstone stated his views with that tremendous energy so characteristic of him; putting mendous energy so characteristic of him; putting discussions and the force in putting mendous energy in its own place, out in proper enough in its own place, out in American wife has long been one of the most years ago. His parents were Quakers and he was propriate and proper enough in its own place, but ideas which are essentially and vitally Amer-Ican. Let us at least keep that in mind while we undertake to pass judgment. G. W. S. New-York, January 25

> FOR THE PAMILY OF ARCHIBALD D. GORDON A benefit performance in aid of the family of Archibald Douglass Gordon, who died three weeks ago, was given last night at the Bijou Theatre. About \$1,500 was realized. A number of theatrical About \$1.50 was realized. A number of theatrical people gave their services. Among those who appeared were W. P. Sweainam, W. Fruette, Burr McIntosh, Raymond Shaw, David Warfield, Haines and Pettingill, Miss Queenie Vassar, Miss Neille Ganthony, Miss Jessie Millar and Miss Gertie College.

HELPING THE TREASURERS' CLUB.

The sixth annual entertainment for the benefit of the Treasurers' Club of America was held last evening at the Broadway Theatre, and was a suc cess. Over \$1.500 was realized, and the treasurers deserve the success which crowned their entertaindeserve the success which crowned their entertainment. All the performers gave their services, and the evening was one of hearty enjoyment for all-audience and actors. Never's Orchestra played, and the performers were A. O. Duncan, ventriloquist; David Warfield, comedian; the Twin Sisters Abbott, A. H. Wilson, Victor Herbert, Frank Lawton, Miss Julie Mackey, Louis Mann, Miss Jessie Miller, with her cornet; James Thornton, Joseph Baerens and Nahan Franko, the violinist.

THE SITUATION OF THE TREASURY.

DISCREDIT FOR THE DEMOCRACY.

com The New-York World (Dem.). From The New-York World (Dem.).

The final adjournment of this Congress without the provision of a remedy for the existing stress will mean not only the discredit of the Democratic party, but danger to the country of a much more serious character than members of Congress seem to understand. The country appeals to Congress. The relief asked is imperatively necessary. TURN THE TASK OVER TO THE REPUBLI-

From The Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.). An issue of \$80,000,000 of bonds will place the Treasury where it can await relief, even unto an extra session of Congress. That extra session should be called simultaneously with this action, and March 5, 1895, should be named as the time for its occurrence.

A POLITICAL CHANGE THE ONLY HOPE.

From the Syracuse Standard.

Since its (the gold reserve's) impairment was due very largely to political causes, political causes chiefly must work the cure. The life of the present mischievous Congress will end in a few weeks, and a Republican Congress can be called in extra session if occasion require.

REPUBLICAN HELP-IN WHAT?

REPUBLICAN HELP-IN WHAT?

From The Philadelphia Telegraph.

No power on earth, not even the threat of National bankruptcy, apparently, is potent enough to drive, or to persuade, or to frighten the Democrats in Congress into the adoption of any sort of financial measures which they will all units on. They are utterly incapable of devising or inaugurating any plan that a finajority of them will support. They are not even trying to do anything, not knowing what to do or how to do it. Where is the sense, then, in asking the Republicans to aid them? Aid them in what? Aid them in doing nothing?

THE OLD FARCE TO BE REPEATED.

From The Troy Times.

So there must be another bond issue under the old conditions, the banks taking the bonds one day and calling on the next for a return of their gold. It is but a little over two months since the last bond issue, and the necessity for issuing bonds will recur with ever-increasing frequency so long as the Administration maintains its policy of inaction. IT ONLY NEEDS A LITTLE ABILITY.

From The Worcester Gazette. It would be well for the President to revolutionize his Cabinet. The credit of the Government is ex-cellent, capital is going a-begging, and the receipts of the Treasury are increasing. There is nothing in the situation which cannot be managed. A BUSINESS MISTAKE AT THE BOTTOM.

From The Providence News. That was a big haul of gold that was made from the Treasury yesterday, but it is likely enough to be repeated so long as the maintenance of the gold reserve is made a pretext for the financial defence of a National business that is being run at a loss. OBITUARY.

HENRY BREVOORT RENWICK.

Henry Brevoort Renwick, a descendant of one THE MANAGERS OF THE VIRGINIA, MEMORIAL of the oldest families in New-York, and himself a prominent citizen, died at 11 a. m. yesterday at his home. No. 29 Park-ave., at the age of seventy eight. He had been ill for some weeks and a fatal termination of his sickness, due principally to the infirmitles of old age, was not unexpected by the members of his family

He was the oldest son of the late Professor James cupled the chair of natural philosophy and me He was born in 1817 in the ancestral home, then standing on the site Broadway, near Tenth-st. When little more than a lad young Renwick entered Columbia College and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1833, at the age of sixteen. Immediately after leaving college he accepted employment as a clerk in a was burned down in the great fire of 1815. After young Renwick, who had a remarkable inclination for mechanics, began the study of civil and mechanical engineering.

ent Office it Washingtor and was afterward ap-pointed United States Inspector of Steam Vessels. oldest steamhoat captains. He was engaged in National Government, among them being the con-Harbor. He also took part in the Government survey which settled the boundary line between the State of Maine and the province of New-Brunswick, that he became especially prominent, for his knowl of this helpicss or hopeless destitution.

ing a missage came to him autoniting the death of his old friend. The preacher was so affected by the intelligence that he dismissed the congregation with the blessing, saying that he could not go on with his sermon. In tones trembing with grief he told his people of their loss and paid a glowing tribute to the consistent Christian life of the officer of the church whose death they were called upon to mourn.

Mr. Renwick was the oldest of three brothers, the survivors being James R. Renwick, the well-known architect, and Edward R. Renwick, the well-known architect, and Edward R. Renwick, also an

the survivors being James II. Renwick, the well-known architect, and Edward B. Renwick, also an acknowledged authority in patents. He leaves a widow, formerly Miss Margaret Brevoort; a son, Jemes A. Renwick, and a daughter, Mrs. Robert Seigwick, The funeral will probably be held in St. Mark's Church, St. Mark's Piace, next Thursday, at 10 a. m.

PROPESSOR ARTHUR CAYLEY London, Jan. 27.-Professor Cayley died last night.

England, in 1821, was educated at Cambridge, an entered the profession of law. In 1861 he became Sadlerian professor of pure mathematics at Cam bridge. He was a corresponding member of several academies on the Continent, and received numerous degrees from Continental universities in recognition of his scientific work. In 1882 he delivered a course of mathematical lectures in Johns Hopkins Uni-versity, Baltimore.

clair on Saturday night, at the age of sixty-ti

as a member of the Chamber of Commerce resolidated Exchange, the Mercantile Ex-and the New-York Board of Trade, an e of the founders of the Bank of Montcial His wife, three daughters and a son survive him. The son, Charles H. Johnson, Jr., is a lawyer

CHARLES FISHER CODDARD

Charles Fisher Goddard, a former wholesale drygoods merchant in this city, died vesterday at his home. No. 180 West Eighty-eight-st., from pheu-monia. He was born in West Gardiner, Me. sixty

Yale University, died on Friday man at Conn. Mr. Battell went to his summer residence in that place about a week ago, and was almost immediately prostrated with an attack of grip. He ment as to the enunciations of the pastoral letter ment as to the enunciations of the pastoral letter ment as to the enunciations of the pastoral letter calls for any such a Again I find in your article the following statement as to the enunciations of the pastoral letter calls for any such a tentor of the pastoral letter calls for any such a grant of the pastoral letter calls for any such a grant of the pastoral letter calls for any such a grant of the pastoral letter calls for any such a grant of the pastoral letter calls for any such a grant of the pastoral letter calls for any such a grant of the pastoral letter calls for any such a grant of the pastoral letter calls for any such a grant of the pastoral letter calls for any such a grant of the pastoral letter calls for any such a grant of the pastoral letter calls for any such a grant of the pastoral letter. to the management of the large Battell estate.

This was nominally the lifework of Mr. Rattell, and made it necessary for him to live in New York during the greater part of the time. In 1839 he married Miss Ellen Mills, of Newark, N. J., who died on March 19, 1851, leaving one child, Ellen, who became the wife of Frederic P. Terry, of the Yale class of 69, who died in 1874.

Mr. Battell was throughout his life a warm friend of Yale. He and other members of the family founded the Battell professorship hed for many years by Professor Gustave J. Stoeckel and at present by Professor Gustave J. Stoeckel and at present by Professor Gustave J. Stoeckel and at present by Professor fundary, of Boston, and gave the funds not only for the erection of Battell Chapel, but also for the chimes and for the addition made to the building two years ago. Robbins Battell was easily the leading chizen of Norfolk, and his benefactions to the town have been bountiful and philanthropic. He was, however, modest and unostentatious and made many of his gifts privately. Mr. Battell repeatedly served the State as Representative or Senstor, and was for many years a colonel in the State militia. During the war he repeatedly aided the Government financially and in 1861 he was a Connecticut delegate to the Peace Convention at Washington, He was prominent in the promotion of plans for the advancement of agricultural interests throughout the State, and was for about twenty years a trustee of the insane asylum at Middletown.

THE REV. DR. P. G. HIBBARD.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The Rev. Dr. F. G. Hibbard, of Clifton Springs, died to-day, aged eighty-four years. He was one of the best-known ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New-York State, and was also widely known throughout the denomination over the country. He was an ecclesiastic author and editor of note.

William H. Wisner, an old resident of this city, dled yesterday at his home, No. 18 West Twelfth-st., in his eighty-ninth year. He was born in New-York, and was in business here a large part of his life. He was connected with the firm of William H. Wisner & Co., importers, No. 45 Cotton lam H. Wisner & Co., Importers, No. 45 Cotton Exchange, but latterly had retired from any active part in its affairs. He was a number of the Century Club, the National Academy of Design, and the Sons of the Revolution. He leaves seven children, four sons and three daughters. The funeral will take place at St. Ann's Church, in West Eighteenth-st., at 4 p. m. to-morrow.

Atjanta, Jan. 27 (Special).-United States District day at his home in this city, For nineteen years he was Judge of the District of Georgia. He was a native of Ireland. He was eighty-one years of age. He leaves one child, Mrs. Willard Ward, of

New-York City.

Palmyra, N. Y., Jan. 27 (Special).—Major John
Gilbert died at the home of his daughter in this
village last evening, aged ninety-three. Major Gibert set up and corrected the proofs of the first edition of the Mormon Bible. Prominent Morfirst edition of the Mormon Bible. Prominent Mormons from Utah have made trips here for the purpose of interviewing Mr. Gilbert and visiting what is called Mormon Hill, where Joseph Smith said that he dug up the golden plates from which the Mormon Bible was printed. Mr. Gilbert was the possessor of the first Mormon Bible. When he printed the book, being pressman, he preserved the first true sheets printed and kept the whole together unbound, disposing of them a few years ago to Pliny T. Sexton, of this place.

TO SAVE CHILDREN.

AND JEWELL DAY NURSERIES NEED MONEY FOR THEIR GOOD WORK. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As there seems to be an impression prevailing among some of our friends that the three day nurseries under our management-Virginia. no assistance beyond that given by the annual criptions and usual donations, it seems wise to instead of caring for only one nursery, as do most boards of management, we have three to provide for. Virginia Nursery, in East Fifth-st., is working in the most crowded East Shie tene ment-house district. During the distress of last regular children refused if they could not pay the daily charge of 5 cents, because otherwise they must starve at home, but every case making application was investigated, thus constituting a private relief department in addition to our regular

Tals season the distress is quite as prevalent, and it is impossible for us to provide for the many poor wamen who would work gladly if given the opportunity. We quote from the annual report some incidents which show the character of the work coming to our very doors which we feel we secure an emergency fund for use in cases which should not draw upon our income for regular nursery work. The resources of our nurseries have they reside. The Fifteenth Amendment forbids been taxed to their utmost limit, and we trust to denial of the right to vote because of race, color a generous public to help us to meet the demands

year are not far to seek. The vitality of our little on one side or the other in nearly all the ident putent litigations of the last quarter of attry or more. Among the eases in which he led were those of the occurated sewing marks the McCormick reager suits and the Tao babies naturally have suffered most, and the and emaclated bodies when they come to us for have not fallen victims to pneumonia from insuffiing. As this report is being written, the rings in her arms a baby, nine months other, a woman who cannot live with husband, has been evicted for non-rent, and her baby was taken in for at Bellevue, while the mother, until I work or shelter of some kind, walked and searched the neighborhood, scantily lithout food. The infant has a single, in shirt and stockings, over which is a positive more.

reest nothire more

I is, the need was never so great among
and the ability to meet it never so smail,
and at our strained resources. To the
and her assistants every day brings its
f suffering for these mothers and children,
hope will be lightened as soon as the
known. It is an average of fifty-four
duity for whom we provide, and it is hard
even one of them, insufficiently clad, from
and shelter into the fireless home. The
e who leaves us well at night too often
roup and pneumenia in the morning. We
cause, but cannot apply the remedy.
8 file HARD IRVIN, President.
8 ROBERT OLYPHANT, Vice-Pregident.
8 ROBERT OLYPHANT, Vice-Pregident.
8 LAPALLO, Secretary.

3 M. Problems Treasurer. ire more, need was never so great among

THE RISHOP'S PASTORAL THINKS IT DOES NOT PUT THE CHURCH IN A

PALSE POSITION To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In the editorial article in your issue of to-

day, headed the "Episcopal Pastoral Letter," there are some statements which seem to me so liable a faire impression that though the sub-

tension of the Kingdom of God," etc.

This is on its face a formula or opening form ap-

we also received deliver we unto you. Our sole inthe declaration of God's Hoty Word?"

I believe myself of I may say so; to be a "good

ROBBINS BATTELL.

New-Haven, Conn., Jan. 27 (Special).—Robbins
Battell, one of the most generous benefactors of
Yale University died on Friday picks of North.

I believe myself dt I may say so) to be a "good Episcopalian," but I am certainly not prepared to "recognize the fact" of papal infallibility and plenary inspiration as existing in the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America; nor do I think that the recent pastoral letter calls for any such recognition.

Again I find in your article the following state-

was thought to be on the road to recovery, but suffered a relapse on Friday and died that night. Mr. Pattell was born at Norfolk, on April 9, 1819. He was graduated from Ya's in the class of 1829 is will only say that not only is there no such statement in this pastoral letter, but that the whole I will only say that not only is there no suc-statement in this pastoral letter, but that the who statement in this pastoral letter, but that the whole spirit of the document opposes such a view, and many passages contradict it.

Thus in one place I find, "She (the Church) has contined herself to a positive assertion of the fact of the inspiration of Holy Scripture, without any definition of its mode, or the exposition of any theory concerning it." This means that the Church has in no was decided whether this inspiration was verbal or doctrinal, and leaves all tree to believe in a verbal implication who can accept such a theory or to believe in a theory that the doctrines are inspired and true, though there may be errors in words and in statements of facts not affecting doctrine.

or to believe in a theory that the doctrines are inspired and true, though there may be errors in words and in statements of facts not affecting. Indeed, further on the letter says: "It is the men who were inspired and not primarily the book." And again: "It would be faithless to think that the Christian religion had anything to fear from the critical study of Holy Scripture. The Church of the present and the coming day is bringing her sheaves home with her from the once faithlessly dreaded harvest of criticism. We devoutly thank God for the light and truth which have come to us through the carnest labors of devout critics of the sacred text. What we deprecate and rebuke is the irreverent rashness and unscientific method of many professed critics, and the presumptuous super-ciliousness with which they vaunt erroneous theories of the day as established results of criticism."

Now, if there is anything more conspicuous than another in "the light and truth which have come to us through the earnest labors of devout critics of the sacred text," it is the light and truth which have come to us through the earnest labors, and have thus removed the numerous stumbiling-blocks which this doctrine had placed in the way of every intelligent and thoughtful student of the Scriptures.

It thus appears that the Bishops in their pastoral, so far from saying that the verbal inspiration of the Scriptures must be accepted beforehand by all students, are giving thanks for the results which have eliminated this theory from the pathway of the ploops student.

I am far from desiring to present myself as the

all students, are giving thanks for the results which have eliminated this theory from the pathway of the plous student.

I am far from desiring to present myself as the champion of the recent pastoral, but do wish to draw attention to the fact that it does not put the Protestant Episcopal Church in any such faise position as I was led to suppose on reading your article prior to my perusal of the pastoral letter itself.

Stevens Institute, Hoboken, Jan. 20, 1895. (We do not claim to know, as President Moron does, what the bishops really meant when

they declared that they were acting "under the guidance of the Holy Ghost." The words may be, as he says, only a formula, that do not mean what they appear to mean. But if that be so, then, with all due respect, we submit that they should not be used. The habit that many religious men have of using words and phrases emptled of any real meaning does much to weaken the cause of religion, and should be discouraged. The bishops either were or were not speaking under the guidance of the Holy Ghost when they put forth this pastoral. If they were, our statement was correct; if they were not, the phrase should not have been used.-Ed.)

COMPLAINING OF THE BROADWAY CABLE ROAD

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Will you call the attention of the Board of Health, through your paper, to the dangerous and the Broadway Cable Car inhuman practice of Company in transferring its passengers at night at the Fiftieth st. powerhouse, from the Columbus ave. cars to those going to Fifty-ninth-st. and Seventh-ave.? Without regard to weather or phys-

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL. | leal condition passengers are obliged to stand in the open street, invalids, delicate women and feeble children alike, without shelter or protection. in cold or storm, and to wait an indefinite time for the proper car to arrive. On a recent evening, in a high wind, with the mercury below twenty in a high wind, with the mercury below twenty degrees, with a mixed company of passengers, I was obliged to await the arrival of seven (and perhaps more previous to my reaching there) cars before one came up bound for Fifty-ninth-st, and Seventh-ave. Is it anything less than inhuman on the part of the cable road managers to subject their patrons to such exposures, and cannot the Board of Health give our citizens a proper protection on the ground of due regard to the public health? Doubtless many cases of grip and pneumonia are clearly traceable to this most censurable and most indefensible practice.

New-York, Jan. 28, 1895.

New-York, Jan. 26, 1895.

ide and oblice. New-York, January 22, 1895.

WOMEN ARE CITIZENS.

To the Editor of The Tribune: Sir: A bets B that woman (native or naturalized allen) is a citizen in New-York State, B disputes

under the constitution and laws of the United States has a right to vote for public officers and who is qualified to fill elective offices; while Kent | Carriage says that a citizen is a "free inhabitant born inwithin the United States or naturalized under the sons born or naturalized in the United States and sons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof to be citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside. The Fifteenth Amendment forbids denial of the right to vote because of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and all that a.m., on the arrival of the 11 octock beat from Newor previous condition of servitude; and all that our woman's rights friends need to have added for their purpose is the word "sex." So, too, all that they require in New-York State is to have the word "male" stricken out from the section of the State Constitution providing that "every male citizen of the age. to vote," etc. And it was to accomplish that end that they vainly concentrated all their efforts in the recent Constitutional Convention. In

WHY \$60,000 ANNUAL SALARIES? To the Editor of The Tribune.

may be citizens.-Ed.)

spite, therefore, of Story's old definition women

Sir: Will you kindly explain, if there is any explanation beyond the desire to create five fat offices, why the School Commissioners of this city are to be paid \$8,000 for their services? The bill introduced at Albany provides for a \$7,500 superintendent, a \$7,000 superintendent of buildings, a \$6,000 clerk, and four assistant superintendents at \$1,000 each. It looks as if these offices were not enough for those who must be taken care of, and so five commissioners are added at \$3,000 2 year. In other ities such officers serve without pay and consider

cities such officers serve without pay and consider it a high honor to be chosen for the places by their fellow-citizens. Certainly no good administrators think that our schools will be better off with five men actively engaged over the head of a system. What should we think of a railroad or bank that should employ a high salaried manager and then pay five more men a higher salary to get in his way and prevent any efficient work? There were intelligent and honest men on the committee who were said to have drawn this bill. In common with many others I should like a short statement of what theory has led them to propose a thing so inconsistent with the common notions of good business management.

New-York, Jan. 24, 1835.

A NOVELIST'S NOTE BOOK.

ENTERTAINING TALK BY DAVID CHRISTIE MUR-HAY ABOUT HIS VARIED EXPERIENCES.

David Christle Murray, the novelist, gave an the New Manhattan Athletic Club, before an audience which would, nowdoubt, as was announced notifications to members had not been lost in the secretary's office. The goodly number gather heard a pleasant narrative of Mr. Murray's ent and parliamentary reporter, under the title of The leaves of the notebook furnished a lecture, which, Mr. Murray raid at the start, would be "in one sense egotistical and in another not at all so." He began his talk with the beginning of his career, "on the first rung of the ladder of journalism, as police reporter on a newspaper in Birmingham." Mr. Murray de clared that the school of journalism was the most effective possible for the study of human nature, inasmuch as in it one sees human nature always at a white heat. enough revollection to make a graphic picture for his hearers last evening. Next, he wrote the story of a burning mine, where half a dozen simple Englishmen nobly risked their own lives to save the workers who were caught in the flames.

save the workers who were caught in the flames. Another interesting episode was his study of the practical workings of the English poor laws, his tramp about England for that purpose, his walks and talks with fellow-tramps, and his final articles on the subject.

In London Mr. Murray gave some amusing stories of the House of Commons, "of which," he said, "I perhaps have not the same exalted opinion I once held. And yet it is still a venerable body, the mother of parliaments. It always is made up of a curious lot of people, with generally a dozen great names here and there, and a dozen others verging on greatness. Disraeli was the prime comedian of Parliament, or 'Dizzy,' as I like better to call him. He had one gesture, which was that of a person standing up to his middle in water and trying to splash himself.' Other characterizations, with imitations of John Bright and Mr. Gladstone, were given.

A. A. BONNER GETTING BETTER.

The many friends of A. A. Bonner, who was The many frames of taken ill at Rochester last week and brought to New-York on Saturday in a special car, will be glad to hear that Mr. Bonner is rapidly "losing his grip," and by Wednesday will probably have lost it entirely. The grip mentioned is that in-sidious product of foreign lands which gets to this country annually and makes havoc. Mr. Honner's attack is a slight one and really might properly be called a very severe cold. He is not confined to his bed, and at his home yesterday it was said that no fears were felt that he would have any relapse. Mr. Bonner is much annoyed about the published report that the Board of Health in Rochester threatened to quarantine him when the physician there diagnosed his sickness as being physician there diagnosed his sickness as denicy virulent diphtheria. The facts of the case are simply these. Mr. Bonner contracted a severe cold in Rochester last Wednesday, and had to call in a doctor. The doctor examined Mr. Bonner and gave his opinion that Mr. Bonner had diphtheria, and that, too, in a severe form. So the sick man resolved to come to New-York and place himself under the care of his physician, Dr. Reuel B. Kimball, of No. 24 East Forty-first-st. A tele-gram was sent to Dr. Kimball and he met Mr. Bonner at the Grand Central Station on Saturday at 10:45 o'clock a. m. The doctor and Mr. Bonner entered a carriage and were driven to Dr. Kimball's home, where an examination of Mr. Bonner's throat revealed the fact that he was suffering from the "grip." Dr. Kimball said last night: "No ambulance met Mr. Bonner at the night: "No ambulance met Mr. Bonner at the station. The report that an ambulance from St. Luke's Hospital was in wairing there is ridiculous on the face of it. St. Luke's Hospital does not receive patients suffering from contagious discases. No representative of the Board of Health of New-York met Mr. Bonner, that is, none that I know of. I took him to my office, and with Dr. Janeway made an examination of Mr. Bonner's throat. The examination revealed the fact that he had a bad sore throat, and that some little sores, like 'canker sores' as you would call them, had developed. Mr. Bonner, being nervous, was not quite satisfied with my diagnosis, so that is why I called in Dr. Janeway. My patient will be all right by Wednesday, and, in fact, if he had wanted to leave his home to-day he could safely have done so."

MR. STEVENSON BACK IN WASHINGTON. Washington, Jan. 27.-Vice-President Stevenson

ington this morning, from Bioomington, II., where they attended the funeral of Miss Mary Stevenson, last week Mrs. Lewis Stevenson is slightly im-proved, but she is still seriously ill.

Jayne's Expectorant is both a palliative and curative in all Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, &c. It is a standard remedy for Coughs and Colds, and needs only to trial to prove its worth.

BATTELL. On Saturday January 26, 1805, at Norfolk, Conn., Robbins Battell.
Funeral services at the Norfolk Congregational Church, Tuesday, January 25, at 2:30 p. m.
A special car has been provided and leaves Grand Central Depot, Harlem Station, for Norfolk direct at 6 a. m., January 25, returning to this city after the burial.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

CATLIN-On Saturday, January 26, Catharine Livings widow of George Cailin, late of Staten Island. Puneral services at the residence of her daughter, Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, on Monday, January 25, 11 o'clock.
Interment at Moravian Cemetery, Staten Island. DALE—Samuel S., on Sunday, January 27, 1805, in his ofth year.

67th year.
Funeral at his late residence, 214 West 44th-st., on Monday, January 28, at 1 p. m.
Interment at Woodlawn, Mass.
Boston papers please copy.
GODDARD—Entered into rest, on January 27, Charles F.
Goddard, at the City of New-York, in the 60th year of his age. uneral services at his late residence, 180 West 88th-st., New-York City, on Tuesday, January 29, at 8 p. m.

DIED.

HARVEY On Jan, 27, at Glen Ridge, N. J., S. Georgina Harvey marrival services at her late residence, 40 Hillside-ave., on arrival of train leaving Barclay-st, at 1:20 p. m.

arrival of train leaving Barclay-st, at 1:20 p. m.

IIUSON—At South Orange, N. J., Sunday, January M.,

Hiram A. Huson, son of Robert Huson.

Notice of funeral later.

Newton, N. J., papers please copy.

JOHNSON—Entered into rest, January 28, Charles H.

Johnson, of Montelair, N. J., in the 62d year of his age.

Funeral services on Tuesday, January 29, at the Congregational Church in Montelair, on arrival of the train leaving New York on the Delaware and Lacktawanna Railtond (Hoboken terry, foot of Barchay and Christopher 12:10 p. m.

Carriages will be in waiting at the Montelair station.

KNEVELS—At Fielskill-on-Hudgen, on Sunday January

KNEVELS—At Fishkili-on-Hudson, on Sunday, January 27, 1895, Anne de Lancy, daughter of the late De Lancy W. Knevels, in the 21st year of her age. Funeral services at her late home, Fishkill-on-Hudson, on Tuvelay, January 29, at 1 p. m. Carriages will meet the arrival of 10:30 a. m. train from New-York. cooklyn papers will please copy. METCALF-At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, January 26, 1816, Mary E., wife of Charles E. Metcalf, aged 50

POST-On Sunday, January 27, 1895, Abraham J. Post, aged 76, CENWICK—At his residence, No. 29 Park-ave, on Sunday morning, Henry Riccoort Renwick, eldest soft of the late Professor James Renwick, LL, D., of Columbia College, in the 78th year of his age, uneral acryices will be held at St. Mark's Church, in the Bowery, on Thursday morning, January 31, at half after 10 o'clock.

notice.

SERGEANT-Entered into rest at Summit, N. J., on Saturday, January 28, John Elliot Sergeant, in the flist year of his age.

Funeral services Monday, January 28, at his late residence. New-England-ave, at 3:30 p. m.

Train leaves foot Christopher and Barriny sts. at 2 p. m.

SMILLIE-At her residence in this city on Sunday, January 27, Anna Cook Smillie, wife of James D. Smillie and daugher of the late Edward Cook.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TURNEY-ON Sunday morning, January 27, James Tur-

TURNEY-On Sunday morning, January 27, James Turney, in the 82d year of his age.

Puneral services on Tuesday, January 29, at 2 o'clock, at his late residence, 432 Puneran-ave., Brooklyn. ALENTINE-On Saturday, January 28, Evelyn, wife of William Valentine, Puneral services at her late residence, No. 983 Greens-ave, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 2 p. m. WISNER—At his residence, 18 West 12th-st., on Sunday, January 27, 1805. William H. Wisner, in the 89th year of his age. Funeral services at St. Ann's Church, West 18th-st., on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 4 o'clock. Priends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY. Office, No. 20 E. 23d-st. Woodlawn Station (24th Ward), Earlem Railre

Special Notices

Bangs & Co., 739 and 741 Broadway, Will Sell at Auction

JANUARY 30 AND 31, AT 3:30 P. M., The Superb Collection Made by CHAS. B. FOOTE, ESQ.,

ENGLISH LITERATURE,

Ancient and Modern, including many exceedingly scarce works by Braithwaite, Butler, Elizabeth and Robert rowning Chapman, Dryden, De Poe, Goldsmith, Gray, terbert, Herrick, Keats, Lamb, Milton, Swift personal experiences as novelist, war corresponds suckling. Tennyson, and Waller, also a series of the and fragments inserted in the proper volumes

> New-York Society for the Suppression of Vice, will be held Tuesday evening, January 20th, 1895, at 8 o'clock, in Association Hall, corner of 23d Street and Fourth Avenue, New-York City. The work of this Society is one in which every parent,

The Twenty-first Annual Meeting of the

teacher, pastor and lover of his country has a personal Their work is the removing of most insidious and deadly

foes from the pathway of the young. The public are cordially invited to b

fore the Lex w Committee, by Anthony Comstock,

Bangs & Co., 739 and 741 Broadway, WILL SELL AT AUCTION FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, AT 3:30 P. M.,

One hundred Rare and Beautiful BOOKS,
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Louisens to the Quantin edition of including the original designs to the Quantin edition of the tales of Edgar Alian Pos and other rarities—many of the books in original and elegant bindings by famous

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MESSRS. DUPRAT & CO. All the leading European newspapers and periodicals for sale by The International News Company, 83 and 45 Duane-st., one door east of Broadway, New-York. Lac Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.

Sure relief for all throat troubles. Genuine on each drop.

Postoffice Notice. Foreign mails for the week ending February 2 will close promptly in all cases at this office as follows:

MONDAY-At 230 a. m. for Santiago, Cuba, per s. s.
Wm. Anning, from Philadelphia; at 9 a. m. for Cape Colony and Natal, per s. s. Ventigern; at 43 p. m. for theiles, Pherro Cortez and Guatemaia, per s. s. Stillwater,

monthly in all cases at this office as follows:
Monday—At 230 a.m. for Santiago, Cuba, per s. s.
Win Anning, from Philadelphia; at 9 a.m. for Cape
Colony and Natal, per s. s. Vornigern; at 3 p. m. for
Helize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemaia, per s. s. Stillwater,
from New-Orleans.

TUENIAY—At 6 a.m. for Europe, per s. s. Lahn, via
Southampton and Brumen detters for Ireland must be disSouthampton and Brumen detters for Ireland must be disected "per Elizare in Colombia must be directed "per Refer prince"), at 3 p. m. for Costa Rica, via Limoa,
ber s. p. H. Dumois, from New-Orleans.

WEDNIESDAY—At 5:300 a.m. for Europe, per s. g.
Southampton; at 5:300 a.m. for Europe, per s. g.
Majestic, via Queenstown, at S. a.m. for Europe, per s. g.
Majestic, via Queenstown, at S. a.m. for Europe, per s. g.
Majestic, via Queenstown, at S. a.m. for Europe, per s. g.
Majestic, via Queenstown, at S. a.m. for Europe, per s. g.
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Majestic, via Queenstown, at S. a.m. for Europe, per s. g.
Majestic, via Queenstown, at S. a.m. for Europe, per s. g.
Majestic, via Queenstown, at S. a.m. for Europe, per s. g.
Majestic, via Queenstown, and for Central America (except
Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per s. g. Advance,
via Queenstown, and for Central America (except
Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per s. g. Advance,
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Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per s. g. Advance,
via Queenstown, and for Central America (except
Costa Rica) and for grand must be directed
per data and per s. g. for grand for